

55057 to 55064—Continued.**55063. HIBISCUS sp.**

"A large single white variety from Robbins B. Anderson. This plant produced more and larger flowers than any other white variety on the island."

55064. HIBISCUS sp.

"A beautiful single yellow variety from the experiment station."

55065 to 55067.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received April 27, 1922.

55065. BASELLA RUBRA L. Basellaceæ.**Malabar nightshade.**

Common white variety. An East Indian plant with creeping stems up to 6 feet in length and oval or heart-shaped, fleshy green leaves. These leaves, which may be eaten like spinach, are abundantly produced throughout the summer, growing in greater profusion as the weather becomes warmer. The plant is cultivated as an annual, the seeds being sown in early spring and the seedlings planted out late in May. (Adapted from *Robinson, The Vegetable Garden*, p. 451.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 2006.

The following grasses are introduced for forage-crop experiments:

55066. FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA Lam. Poaceæ.**Fescue.**

"This European grass is used in mixtures for sterile or sandy soil, especially in mixtures for lawns; the stem blades are flat." (A. S. Hitchcock.)

55067. PHALARIS BULBOSA Jusl. Poaceæ.**Grass.**

A perennial tufted grass whose roots penetrate the soil to a depth of nearly 3 feet. It is a native of the Mediterranean countries, but is now cultivated in New South Wales, where it has been found to endure dry conditions remarkably well. It will stand a considerable amount of pasturing; it also makes excellent hay if cut as soon as the flower heads begin to appear. (Adapted from *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*, vol. 28, p. 715.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53241.

55068. MANISURIS EXALTATA (L. f.) Kuntze. Poaceæ.**Grass.**

(*Rottboellia exaltata* L. f.)

From Salisbury, Rhodesia. Seeds presented by H. G. Mundy, chief agriculturist and botanist, Department of Agriculture. Received April 24, 1922.

"*Kokoma grass*. This grass, which is a native of Rhodesia, is an extremely vigorous, free-seeding, leafy annual. It hardly withstands drought as well as Sudan grass, but gives a considerably larger yield of fodder. Owing to the freedom with which the seeds are shed it is inclined to volunteer very freely, and in rich, low-lying, arable land it may become a troublesome weed. The rather harsh, stringing hairs on the lower culms are an objection, but not a very serious one." (*Mundy*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46983.

55069 and 55070. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper. Fabaceæ. Soy bean.

(*Glycine hispida* Maxim.)

From Omagari, Akita-Ken, Japan. Seeds presented by Isabura Nagai, director of substation, Rikuu Branch, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received April 29, 1922.

"It has been our experience that the smooth, or 'Hadaka,' varieties of soy beans from Japan do not shatter their seed nearly so easily as the hairy sorts." (*W. J. Morse*.)

"The pods of the first variety are smooth and of the second variety slightly hairy. Both varieties were grown at our experiment station." (*Nagai*.)

55069. Hadaka No. 3.

55070. Hadaka No. 260.